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Washington LABOR MARKET

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
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Highlights

Strong Finish

Total employment declined and unemployment rose in December as usual, but labor market conditions in Washington State ended the year stronger than in any other December since the late 1970s. Total employment dropped 9,300 between November and December but was up 63,300 over the year. However, the loss from November was less than seasonally expected, and after seasonal adjustment, total employment rose 5,400. Total unemployment jumped from 167,000 and 7.4 percent of the labor force in November to 177,900 and 7.9 percent in December in response to seasonal job losses. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, the jobless rate was unchanged over the month. Moreover, the unadjusted rate at year end was below eight percent for the first December since 1979.

Volume 12, Number 1

	Dec. 1987* (Prel.)	Nov. 1987* (Rev.)	Dec. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,245,100	2,243,500	2,184,200
Total Employment	2,067,200	2,075,500	2,003,900
Total Unemployment	177,900	167,000	180,300
State Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.4	8.3
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	6.3

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

At the beginning of the year, the state's economy was not expected to be nearly as strong in 1987 as it was in 1986. Following substantial job growth in 1986, most analysts expected only moderate gains in 1987. As it turned out the expansion in 1987 was even stronger than in 1986. Based on preliminary estimates, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose nearly 60,000 (3.5 percent) in 1986 and almost 69,000 (3.9 percent) in 1987. The major surprise was the sizable job expansion in aerospace. Following a gain of 8,900 in 1986 and record jet airliner sales, The Boeing Company forecast weaker sales in 1987 and level employment. Sales, however, slightly exceeded the 1986 record, and aerospace employment in the state rose 7,800. Part of the reason for the record sales in aerospace in 1987 was the decline in the value of the dollar, which made Boeing's jetliners less expensive abroad. The lower value of the dollar also help boost demand in other industries during the year, especially lumber, pulp-paper, and electrical equipment. This, of course, added more jobs to the state's economy.

DECEMBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Holiday Jobs Ease Downturn

Most of the 9,300 job loss in December occurred in agriculture. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment slipped 1,000 as seasonal losses in food processing, lumber, construction, fruit and vegetable warehousing, and public education were

cushioned by the hiring of thousands of temporary sales clerks. Hiring at ski resorts and further growth in medical services also helped offset seasonal job losses in December.

Santa's Helpers

Retail trade employment jumped 6,600 in December. Holiday hiring was actually greater than normal despite concern over holiday sales following the stock market sell-off in October. The temporary gains at apparel, department and other stores selling gifts were more than sufficient to offset normal seasonal losses at restaurants and service stations resulting from less tourist business. On the wholesale level, however, payrolls fell 1,300 because of less activity at fruit and vegetable warehouses.

Ski Resorts Hiring

Employment in the service industries advanced 1,300 in December. While deteriorating weather reduced most outdoor employment, it boosted payrolls in amusements as ski resorts began their season. Hotels, photo studios and beauty shops also added workers as usual during the holiday season, while medical services continued its long-term expansion. The gains were more than sufficient to offset winter losses in agricultural services.

Construction and Public Payrolls Fall

Employment in the building trades fell 3,400 in December, which was about normal for the period. The largest losses occurred in street and highway construction, which always drops sharply in the winter, and in homebuilding. Nonresidential building held up better than usual because of the large number of major projects underway in the state.

Government civilian employment fell 2,700 over the month. Public education payrolls were down 1,900 which was typical for December. With a two-week vacation at the end of the month at most schools, little replacement hiring is done and with schools open for only half a month there is less need to hire substitute teachers. Education payrolls will rebound in January. Elsewhere in government, employment declined slightly as the number of outdoor jobs fell seasonally.

Manufacturing Down 2,300 in December

Manufacturing payrolls fell 2,300 in December. The major loss was in food products which dropped 1,800 with the freezing and canning of this year's fruit and vegetable crops complete. Employment in lumber and wood products dipped 600, but the loss was less than usual for

December as loggers attempted to make up for time lost during fire hazard closures in the summer and fall. Fabricated metals (down 400) and stone-clay-glass (down 200) reported small losses related to a seasonal decline in orders from the construction industry.

Countering the overall trend in December, aerospace continued to grow, adding 400. Increased demand for circulars and other advertising to promote holiday sales boosted printing-publishing payrolls 200. Nonelectrical machinery also added 200. Gains of 100 each in December, while small, testified to strength in the aluminum, instruments and pulp-paper industries.

YEAR-TO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTS

82,700 More Jobs

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs continued to expand from year-earlier levels. In December nonfarm payrolls were up 82,700 over the year compared to year-to-year gains of 53,900 in January 1987 and 74,400 in November 1987.

Retail Trade and Services Lead Growth

Retail trade (up 23,000) and services (up 19,500) continued to account for slightly over one-half of the new jobs. Growing disposable income resulting from job growth and an increasing proportion of the population in the working-age group is a major factor fueling the expansion in retail trade. Members of the baby boom generation are now customers. Moreover, two-family incomes are more common than not in this generation. As a result, it is not surprising that restaurants are the fastest growing segment in retail trade.

Business services is one of the fastest growing industries in the services group, which reflects overall business growth and the need for computer and other services. In addition, many firms have found that contracting out for services is less expensive than it would be to perform those jobs within their own organizations, data processing is a common example. A growing number of firms are also contracting out for temporary workers.

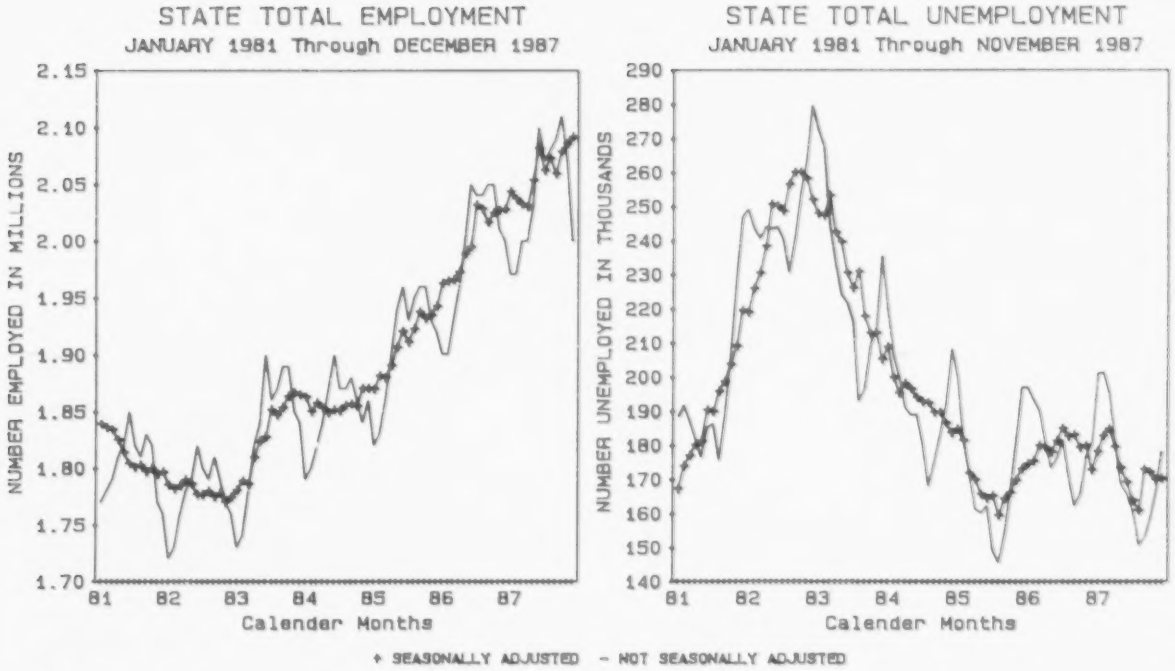
A continuation of the long-term growth in health care is another major factor in the increase in services employment. A significant growth area in recent years has been the expansion in health

care clinics and facilities which are an alternative to hospitalization in many cases. Social services have also expanded substantially, especially in child care because of the increase in the number of working mothers. Services to the elderly are also growing because of the increase in their population and because of government-supported programs to help them remain in their homes.

Manufacturing Adds 18,800 Jobs

Aerospace employment continued to lead job growth in manufacturing with a year-to-year gain of 9,000, but the expansion in manufacturing was not limited to aerospace. Nearly all major goods-producing industries were credited with job gains.

Lumber and wood products added 2,300 jobs over the year largely due to strong export demand. The need to rebuild inventories following cutbacks in the summer and fall because of the drought was another factor. Aluminum payrolls were up 500 with smelters now operating at near capacity because of higher metal prices.



Fabricated metals (up 800) and machinery (up 1,100) rose because of increased business expenditures for plant and equipment. Instruments (up 400) resumed its growth following recovery in the electronics industry nationally. Printing-publishing added 900 workers in the 12-month period due to heightened business activity which has resulted in more advertising and increasing demand for other printed material. "Other transportation equipment" posted a gain of 1,300 over the year: shipbuilding payrolls were lower but the loss was more than offset by expansions at firms building recreational boats.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment Up In Lumber Areas And Eastern Washington

Unemployment rose in most areas of the state as usual in December with the largest increases in Eastern Washington and in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry. Much of the job loss over the month occurred in agriculture and the related food processing and fruit warehousing industries which are more important east of the Cascades than on the west side of the state. In addition, winter weather conditions are more severe in Eastern Washington and have a greater impact on construction and other outdoor jobs. Deteriorating weather conditions, of course, were largely responsible for the decline in employment in the lumber areas.

In Eastern Washington the jobless rate increased from 9.8 percent in November to 10.6 percent in December. Representative of the east side were Yakima County which saw its rate jump from 13.5 to 15.2 percent, Grant County where the rate rose from 12.1 to 13.1 percent; and Walla Walla County where the unemployment rate increased from 8.2 to 10.9 percent. In the Spokane Metropolitan Area the rise in the unemployment rate was more moderate (7.4 to 7.6 percent) because of the area's large trade and service industry base.

In the 14 counties of the state where lumber is the major manufacturing industry, the jobless rate jumped from 10.8 in November to 12.1 in December. By contrast the rate in Western Washington moved up from 6.8 to 7.2 percent even though it includes most of the lumber counties. The loss in lumber jobs on the westside, however, was largely offset by the hiring of thousands of temporary holiday sales clerks in

the Seattle and Tacoma metropolitan areas. In the Seattle area the rate edged up only one-tenth of a point to 6.0 in December, while the rate in the Tacoma area rose a moderate three-tentns of a point to 8.0 percent.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Forecasts Stable Employment For 1988

The Boeing Company expects its 1988 employment level in Washington State to remain relatively stable, according to its annual employment forecast. The company had also forecast stable employment at the beginning of 1987, but strong orders for jet airliners and additional military contracts resulted in a substantial increase in their workforce. On an average annual basis, total aerospace employment in the state rose about 7,800 between 1986 and 1987 with most of the new jobs with Boeing. While Boeing's employment may not grow in 1988, its huge order backlog should prevent any significant losses in 1988 and 1989.

Potential $1.8 Billion Order For Boeing

In January, Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) ordered nine Boeing jetliners, which including spare parts and a flight simulator, are valued at $662.8 million. The airline also took options for 15 additional jets that could push the total value of the order to $1.8 billion.

Delivery of the nine planes ordered will occur from March 1989 and run through April 1990. The order replaced one with McDonnel Douglas which was cancelled because SAS wanted a smaller plane than the MD-11 and earlier delivery. The smaller 767s will allow the airline to serve more cities at less cost than the MD-11s, which won't be available before 1990.

Add $718 Million

In late January, Boeing announced orders for 23 additional jetliners worth about $718 million. Included were an order from an Ireland leasing firm, GPA Group Ltd., for 22 Boeing 737s for approximately $595 million and an order for one 747-400 from Malaysia Airlines for $123 million. Boeing has now sold 1,947 of its 737s with 200 on order.

Weyerhaeuser's Sales And Profits Up

The Weyerhaeuser Company reported sales of $7 billion in 1987 and profits of $446.6 million. Sales rose 24 percent and profits soared 61 percent from 1986 because of greater demand and higher prices for paper and logs. Overseas sales jumped 36 percent to $1.5 billion because of the decline in the value of the dollar and Japan's efforts to expand its

economy through home building incentives. The company noted, however, that logging restrictions related to the drought this summer and fall hurt profits in the fourth quarter.

WTD Industries, Inc., which owns several mills in the Pacific Northwest, reported that it expected lower net income in its fiscal third period ending January 31 because of a shortage of logs resulting from the drought and strong export demand. The shortage increased the price of logs.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Forest Service in January postponed more than one-third of its timber sales from Northwest national forests. This action further threatens to disrupt operations at mills that depend on logs from federal land. The sales are for timber previously sold but in the buyout or default category. Under 1984 legislation, firms were allowed to buy their way out of timber contracts obtained in the late 1970s and early 1980s because lumber prices collapsed.

The suspension of sales results from a court decision that the public must be given the usual 45 days to appeal a proposed sale. The ruling overturned an earlier court decision that the appeal period could be waived because the public had the opportunity to appeal before the initial sales had been made.

PACCAR to Close Defense Plant

PACCAR Inc. announced that it would close its defense systems manufacturing plant in Renton by September 30 and lay off most of the plant's 400 employees. The firm said that the plant, which manufactured motorized weapons such as missle carriers, was not profitable. The closure will not affect its other Puget Sound operations. The firm also manufactures Kenworth and Peterbilt trucks.

Bank Merger to Close 11 Branches

The merger of Peoples Bank and Old National Bank, which will become U.S. Bank of Washington, will result in the closure of 11 branches which are close to other branches of the merged bank. Consolidation of the two banks will begin February 8. It is not known how many workers will lose their jobs, but the bank hopes to place 90 percent of those affected within the new organization.

Bank mergers are becoming common because of declining profits in banking. In 1980 national banks earned a 15 percent return on equity versus 12 percent in 1986. Mergers allow banks to eliminate duplicate overhead.

N Reactor Shutdown Likely

The permanent shutdown of the N Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in the Tri-Cities area now appears likely with reports that both the departments of energy and defense believe the plant is no longer needed for national security. The plant produces plutonium for nuclear weapons. The N Reactor directly employs 6,500 workers, or ten percent of the workforce in the Tri-Cities Metropolitan Area.

At the end of January no final decision had been made, but federal budget cutbacks and the proposed nuclear arms agreements with the Soviet Union make termination of the plant likely. The N Reactor has been shut down since January 1987 for the installation of $70 million in safety improvements. Options appear to be immediate closure or allowing the safety improvements to be completed so that the plant could be restarted in the future if necessary. Even with the safety enhancements, however, the N Reactor is estimated to have only six years of operational life left.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Outlook Mixed

National economic indicators continue mixed and offer little clue of developments in subsequent months. On the positive side, the Gross National Product (GNP) in the fourth quarter increased a surprisingly strong 4.2 percent, consumer confidence rose in December, industry capacity utilization was at a seven-year high at the end of 1987, and new orders rose to a three-month high in January. On the negative side, inventories increased substantially in the fourth quarter while consumer spending declined, housing starts plunged 16.2 percent in December to post their largest monthly decline in three years, and the Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell for the third consecutive month in December.

GNP Rise May Portend Drop

The 4.2 percent increase in the GNP during the fourth quarter to a large extent resulted from a build-up in inventories as consumer spending declined. Many analysts, therefore, expect production to slow during first quarter 1988 as businesses reduce inventories to more normal levels. Some drop in consumer spending in the fourth quarter, however, had been expected not only because of the stock market sell-off but because consumer spending rose significantly in the third quarter due to auto sales incentives. With the special incentives gone in the

fourth quarter, the supply of unsold cars increased. In addition, at least part of the inventory build-up at the factory level was to support growing export sales.

Exports Strong

Exports, in fact, also boosted the GNP in the fourth quarter as they rose faster than imports because of the declining value of the dollar. Merchandise exports jumped 19.7 percent in 1987, and accounted for one-third of U.S. economic growth. Imports growth slowed to 5.8 percent in 1987, resulting in a lowering of the trade deficit. The nation's factories, mines and utilities operated at 82.1 percent capacity in December, their highest operating rate in more than seven years, largely because of rising exports.

The Reagan Administration believes export growth and capital spending on plant and equipment will keep the economy growing in 1988. They expect growth to slow to 2.4 percent, however, down from 3.8 percent in 1987 (fourth quarter to fourth quarter). A survey by Dunn and Bradstreet Corp. found that 41 percent of U.S. companies plan to increase capital spending in 1988. One year ago a similar survey found that 33 percent expected to increase capital spending in 1987. The major reason for plans to invest more in 1988 is to boost capacity. The need to modernize and increase productivity was also important.

Consumer Confidence Rebounds

Contrasting with weaker consumer spending in the fourth quarter, the University of Michigan's Index of Consumer Sentiment rose to 86.8 in December after falling to 83.1 in November following the stock market sell-off. Based on a telephone survey of 500 households, over half of the respondents said the major factor which will affect their buying plans and attitudes on the economy in 1988 is interest rates.

Purchasing Agents Optimistic

The monthly survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management indicated the economic growth rate slowed in January but that growth in new orders was the largest in three months. An expansion in exports was credited for the pick-up. The association expects a strong economy in the first quarter.

The composite index of the survey slipped from 61.8 to 57.4 percent between December and January, but a level of over 50 percent

indicates the economy is expanding. Inventories rose in January for the first time in five months, but this may have been because firms were attempting to cope with slower deliveries, shortages and hedging on prices. Aluminum and several types of steel were reported to be in short supply.

Leading Indicators Fall Again

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators edged down 0.2 percent in December, its third consecutive decline with revised losses of 1.2 percent in November and 0.1 percent in October. Three consecutive declines in the index are often interpreted as a forerunner of a recession. A downturn does not always occur, however, and many economists do not believe a recession will occur this year.

Leading indicators on the downside in December included the average workweek in manufacturing, initial claims for unemployment insurance (increased), building permits, sensitive material prices, and stock market prices. Leading indicators on the positive side included orders for consumer goods, the business delivery index, and orders for plant and equipment. The money supply edged up slightly. Information on inventories and credit outstanding were not available for the preliminary December estimate.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

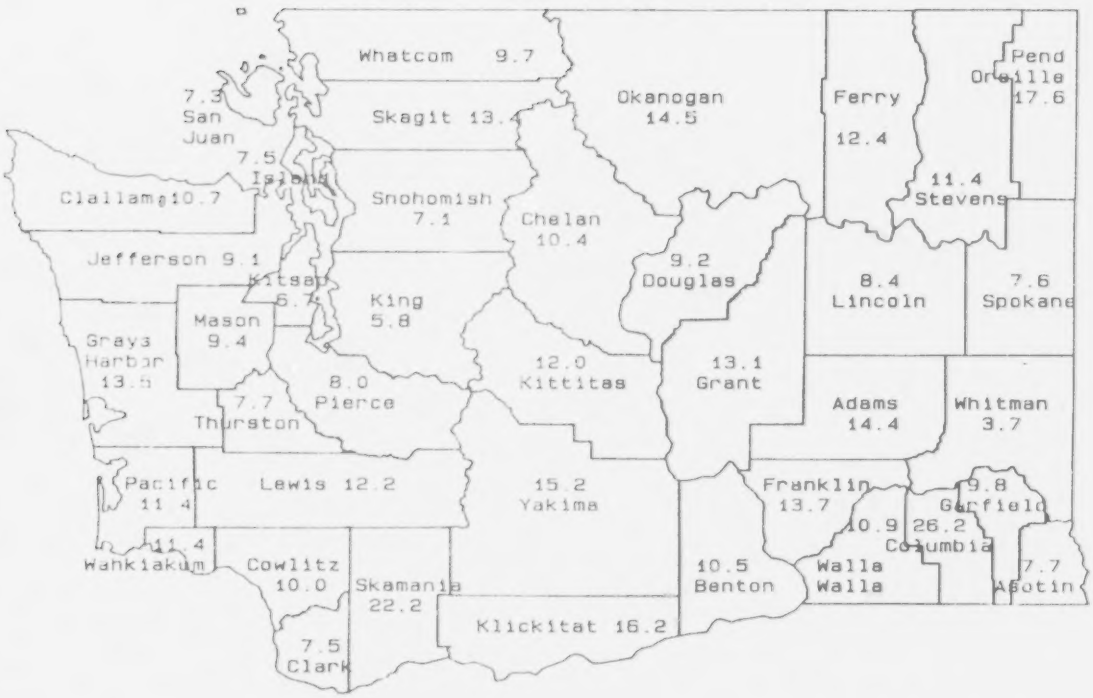
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987
U.S. City Average	345.7	345.3	331.1	4.4	4.5
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. The Seattle index is now published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

DECEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.9



Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 2/2/88
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	DECEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				NOVEMBER 1987 REVISED 1/				DECEMBER 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,245,100	2,067,200	177,900	7.9	2,243,500	2,076,500	167,000	7.4	2,184,200	2,003,900	180,300	8.3
Bellingham MSA	57,700	52,100	5,600	9.7	58,000	53,100	4,900	8.4	56,300	51,100	5,200	9.2
Bremerton MSA	71,900	67,100	4,800	6.7	71,600	67,200	4,400	6.1	70,400	66,100	4,300	6.1
Olympia MSA	72,700	67,100	5,600	7.7	72,600	67,300	5,300	7.3	70,400	65,000	5,400	7.7
Seattle PMSA	1,015,500	954,200	61,300	6.0	1,009,700	950,500	59,200	5.9	979,300	918,600	60,700	6.2
King County 2/	808,100	761,500	46,600	5.8	804,000	758,500	45,500	5.7	779,400	733,100	46,300	5.9
Snohomish County 2/	207,400	192,700	14,700	7.1	205,700	192,000	13,700	6.7	199,900	185,500	14,400	7.2
Spokane MSA	166,100	153,400	12,700	7.6	165,700	153,500	12,200	7.4	164,100	150,200	13,900	8.5
Tacoma PMSA	242,000	222,600	19,400	8.0	241,600	222,900	18,700	7.7	232,900	213,100	19,800	8.5
Tri-Cities MSA	65,000	57,700	7,300	11.2	65,800	58,700	7,100	10.8	66,500	58,700	7,800	11.7
Benton County 2/	49,700	44,500	5,200	10.5	50,400	45,300	5,100	10.1	51,000	45,300	5,700	11.2
Franklin County 2/	15,300	13,200	2,100	13.7	15,400	13,400	2,000	13.0	15,500	13,400	2,100	13.5
Vancouver PMSA	107,500	99,400	8,100	7.5	108,300	100,700	7,600	7.0	103,000	93,800	9,200	8.9
Yakima MSA	84,000	71,200	12,800	15.2	84,900	73,400	11,500	13.5	81,300	69,100	12,200	15.0
Adams	6,300	5,390	910	14.4	6,500	5,500	1,000	15.4	6,020	5,190	830	13.8
Asotin	8,430	7,780	650	7.7	8,460	7,830	630	7.4	8,230	7,570	660	8.0
Clallam	22,270	19,890	2,380	10.7	22,230	20,150	2,080	9.4	21,470	19,350	2,120	9.9
Columbia	1,830	1,350	480	26.2	1,800	1,380	420	23.3	1,880	1,350	530	28.2
Cowlitz	33,810	30,420	3,390	10.0	33,460	30,400	3,060	9.1	33,490	30,170	3,320	9.9
Ferry	2,510	2,200	310	12.4	2,510	2,240	270	10.8	2,340	2,070	270	11.5
Garfield	1,020	920	100	9.8	1,010	930	80	7.9	1,020	900	120	11.8
Grant	23,820	20,710	3,110	13.1	24,480	21,510	2,970	12.1	24,400	21,140	3,260	13.4
Grays Harbor	25,330	21,920	3,410	13.5	25,580	22,390	3,190	12.5	25,710	22,440	3,270	12.7
Island	18,030	16,680	1,350	7.5	17,920	16,740	1,180	6.6	16,730	15,580	1,150	6.9
Jefferson	7,780	7,070	710	9.1	8,070	7,460	610	7.6	7,600	6,920	680	8.9
Kittitas	11,240	9,890	1,350	12.0	11,580	10,580	1,000	8.6	11,500	10,050	1,450	12.6
Klickitat	6,860	5,750	1,110	16.2	7,200	6,260	940	13.1	7,510	6,180	1,330	17.7
Lewis	24,040	21,100	2,940	12.2	23,980	21,410	2,570	10.7	23,790	21,060	2,730	11.5
Lincoln	4,040	3,700	340	8.4	4,140	3,780	360	8.7	4,370	3,970	400	9.2
Mason	12,520	11,340	1,180	9.4	12,410	11,420	990	8.0	13,170	11,900	1,270	9.6
Okanogan	14,200	12,140	2,060	14.5	14,670	12,760	1,910	13.0	13,910	11,580	2,330	16.8
Pacific	6,320	5,600	720	11.4	6,420	5,660	760	11.8	6,760	5,940	820	12.1
Pend Oreille	2,900	2,390	510	17.6	2,920	2,450	470	16.1	3,020	2,340	680	22.5
San Juan	4,800	4,450	350	7.3	4,940	4,630	310	6.3	4,150	3,730	420	10.1
Skagit	31,100	26,930	4,170	13.4	31,060	27,430	3,630	11.7	30,570	26,430	4,140	13.5
Skamania	2,430	1,890	540	22.2	2,430	2,030	400	16.5	2,280	1,820	460	20.2
Stevens	11,130	9,860	1,270	11.4	11,070	9,980	1,090	9.8	10,460	9,060	1,400	13.4
Wahkiakum	1,050	930	120	11.4	1,070	960	110	10.3	1,100	950	150	13.6
Walla Walla	22,660	20,200	2,460	10.9	22,370	20,530	1,840	8.2	22,870	20,140	2,730	11.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,320	34,490	3,830	10.0	38,440	34,850	3,590	9.3	37,860	33,340	4,520	11.9
Chelan County 2/	26,010	23,310	2,700	10.4	26,090	23,550	2,540	9.7	25,730	22,530	3,200	12.4
Douglas County 2/	12,310	11,180	1,130	9.2	12,350	11,300	1,050	8.5	12,130	10,810	1,320	10.9
Whitman	18,020	17,350	670	3.7	18,630	17,860	770	4.1	18,000	17,170	830	4.6

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

February 2, 1988
Benchmark: 1986

	DECEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				NOVEMBER 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,255,000	2,081,300	173,700	7.7	2,245,300	2,088,100	157,200	7.0
Bellingham MSA	57,900	52,500	5,400	9.3	58,100	53,400	4,700	8.1
Bremerton MSA	72,300	67,600	4,700	6.5	71,700	67,600	4,100	5.7
Olympia MSA	73,000	67,500	5,500	7.5	72,600	67,700	4,900	6.7
Seattle PMSA	1,020,500	960,700	59,800	5.9	1,011,600	955,800	55,800	5.5
King County 2/	812,100	766,700	45,400	5.6	805,700	762,800	42,900	5.3
Snohomish County 2/	208,400	194,000	14,400	6.9	205,900	193,000	12,900	6.3
Spokane MSA	166,800	154,400	12,400	7.4	165,700	154,300	11,400	6.9
Tacoma MSA	243,100	224,200	18,900	7.8	241,700	224,100	17,600	7.3
Tri-Cities MSA	65,200	58,100	7,100	10.9	65,600	59,000	6,600	10.1
Benton County 2/	49,900	44,800	5,100	10.2	50,300	45,500	4,800	9.5
Franklin County 2/	15,400	13,300	2,100	13.6	15,400	13,500	1,900	12.3
Vancouver PMSA	108,000	100,100	7,900	7.3	108,500	101,300	7,200	6.6
Yakima MSA	84,200	71,700	12,500	14.8	84,600	73,800	10,800	12.8
Adams	6,300	5,420	880	14.0	6,470	5,530	940	14.5
Asotin	8,460	7,830	630	7.4	8,470	7,880	590	7.0
Clallam	22,350	20,020	2,330	10.4	22,230	20,270	1,960	8.8
Columbia	1,830	1,360	470	25.7	1,780	1,390	390	21.9
Cowlitz	33,940	30,630	3,310	9.8	33,450	30,570	2,880	8.6
Ferry	2,510	2,210	300	12.0	2,510	2,260	250	10.0
Garfield	1,010	920	90	8.9	1,020	940	80	7.8
Grant	23,890	20,850	3,040	12.7	24,430	21,630	2,800	11.5
Grays Harbor	25,400	22,070	3,330	13.1	25,520	22,520	3,000	11.8
Island	18,110	16,790	1,320	7.3	17,940	16,830	1,110	6.2
Jefferson	7,820	7,120	700	9.0	8,080	7,500	580	7.2
Kittitas	11,270	9,950	1,320	11.7	11,590	10,640	950	8.2
Klickitat	6,880	5,790	1,090	15.8	7,180	6,300	880	12.3
Lewis	24,120	21,250	2,870	11.9	23,950	21,530	2,420	10.1
Lincoln	4,060	3,730	330	8.1	4,140	3,800	340	8.2
Mason	12,560	11,410	1,150	9.2	12,410	11,480	930	7.5
Okanogan	14,230	12,220	2,010	14.1	14,620	12,830	1,790	12.2
Pacific	6,340	5,640	700	11.0	6,400	5,690	710	11.1
Pend Oreille	2,900	2,400	500	17.2	2,910	2,470	440	15.1
San Juan	4,820	4,480	340	7.1	4,960	4,660	300	6.0
Skagit	31,190	27,120	4,070	13.0	31,000	27,590	3,410	11.0
Skamania	2,440	1,910	530	21.7	2,410	2,040	370	15.4
Stevens	11,170	9,930	1,240	11.1	11,070	10,040	1,030	9.3
Wahkiakum	1,060	940	120	11.3	1,080	970	110	10.2
Walla Walla	22,740	20,340	2,400	10.6	22,370	20,640	1,730	7.7
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,460	34,720	3,740	9.7	38,420	35,040	3,380	8.8
Chelan County 2/	26,110	23,470	2,640	10.1	26,070	23,680	2,390	9.2
Douglas County 2/	12,360	11,260	1,100	8.9	12,350	11,360	990	8.0
Whitman	18,120	17,460	660	3.6	18,680	17,960	720	3.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	December 1987 (Prel.)	November 1987 (REV.)	December 1986 (REV.)	November 1986 (REV.)	Numerical Change: Nov. 1987 to Dec. 1987	Numerical Change: Dec. 1986 to Dec. 1987
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1874.3	1875.3	1791.6	1796.9	-1.0	82.7
MANUFACTURING.....	320.9	323.2	302.1	305.1	-2.3	18.8
Durable Goods.....	227.6	228.2	211.9	213.8	-0.6	15.7
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.7	40.3	37.4	37.8 3/	-0.6	2.3
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3 3/	-0.2	0.0
Primary Metals.....	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.6	0.0	0.5
Aluminum.....	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.6
Fabricated Metals.....	10.3	10.7	9.5	10.0	-0.4	0.8
Machinery.....	29.1	29.0	28.0	28.0	0.1	1.1
Machinery (Exc. Elec.).....	16.8	16.6	16.0 3/	15.9 3/	0.2	0.8
Electrical Equip.....	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.1	-0.1	0.3
Transportation Equip.....	111.0	110.6	100.7	101.3	0.4	10.3
Aerospace.....	97.2	96.8	88.2	88.2	0.4	9.0
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.8	13.8	12.5 3/	13.1	0.0	1.3
Instruments & Related.....	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.9	0.1	0.4
Misc. Manufacturing.....	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	93.3	95.0	90.2	91.3	-1.7	3.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	29.5	31.3	28.7	30.0	-1.8	0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	9.3	10.9	9.0	10.5	-1.6	0.3
Apparel & Allied Products.....	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	19.9	19.7	19.0	18.9	0.2	0.9
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4	-0.1	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.....	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	-0.1	0.7
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	89.4	92.8	83.5	86.6	-3.4	5.9
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	100.3	99.8	95.6 3/	96.0	0.5	4.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	474.7	469.4	447.3	443.7	5.3	27.4
Wholesale Trade.....	112.9	114.2	108.5	109.3	-1.3	4.4
Retail Trade.....	361.8	355.2	338.8	334.4	6.6	23.0
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	107.9	107.6	106.0	105.7	0.3	1.9
SERVICES.....	419.4	418.1	399.9	399.6	1.3	19.5
Health Services.....	130.8	130.0	124.6	124.0	0.8	6.2
GOVERNMENT.....	358.7	361.4	354.4	357.4	-2.7	4.3
Federal.....	71.1	71.3	70.7	70.5	-0.2	0.4
State & Local.....	287.6	290.1	283.7	286.9	-2.5	3.9
Education.....	155.9	157.8	153.0	155.2	-1.9	2.9
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	-1.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Dec Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings Dec-87	Nov-87	Dec-86	Average Weekly Hours Dec-87	Nov-87	Dec-86	Average Hourly Earnings Dec-87	Nov-87	Dec-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	354,900	$475.31	$466.01	$462.37	41.9	40.6	40.1	$11.32	$11.48	$11.53
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,100	$410.30	$429.91	$431.76	37.3	39.4	39.3	$11.00	$11.16	$10.87
Primary Metal Industries	9,500	$570.35	$559.28	$561.61	45.3	44.6	43.4	$12.67	$12.74	$12.71
Fabricated Metal Products	9,800	$441.54	$436.94	$451.93	39.5	39.4	41.1	$11.19	$11.09	$11.07
Machinery	19,000	$389.94	$361.09	$384.50	40.7	38.9	41.0	$9.56	$9.35	$9.71
Food and Kindred Products	50,800	$307.38	$301.45	$300.19	35.8	35.5	37.4	$8.58	$8.60	$8.74
Chemical and Allied Products	4,900	$781.50	$749.56	$692.52	40.3	46.5	41.9	$18.67	$16.12	$14.28
Transportation Equipment	42,800	$823.66	$840.06	$878.72	43.4	43.9	45.0	$18.97	$19.48	$19.66
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	88,700	$570.18	$575.43	$585.34	36.3	36.1	37.0	$15.73	$15.94	$15.82
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	306,800	$315.55	$320.86	$319.26	34.6	34.8	34.0	$9.12	$9.22	$9.39

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of wages. While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management dispute

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